tives Marsh, Bromwell and Jett; to the Naval Academy, Representatives Dalzell,

At 5:20 a recess was taken for twenty finutes. At this time four appropriation bills were still in conference-naval, sundry civil, deficiency and District of Columbia, but they were reported to be progressing at a satisfactory rate.

The two hours from 5:30 to 7:30 were spent in recess, the House reassembling every now and then to see if any work was ready. At 7:30 a few early stragglers came into the galleries. The chamber was still lighted with the myriad of electric lights in the glass ceiling; members were lounging about, some of them sleeping on sofas, others with neads bent on their desks; the floors were littered with the waste paper and congres-sional wreckage of a whole day; barbers began to be busy and the tired members went in groups to the restaurants for break-

At 7:45 the District of Columbia conference report was presented and an extended debate occurred on sectarian charitable institutions. Mr. Henderson made a stirring appeal to his associates to reject the conference report, declaring that it cut off the orphans of the District and was a concession to a secret organization. The report

The conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill, containing a full agreeent on all disputed points, was presented at 8:30 and agreed to without a word of de-

At 9:30 a. m. the final conference report on the naval bill was presented by Mr. Boutelle. He explained that the Senate had yielded to the House as to the number of sips to be authorized (twelve) and the ouse had confirmed the armor plate provisions as to limiting the cost of armor to 300, but had secured the elimination of the provision for an armor plate factory. The House had reluctantly yielded up this item as to price of armor, said Mr. Boutelle, and only in the hope that a future Congress would remedy the situation regarding mor. The report was adopted and the ouse recessed again until 10:30.

FINAL CEREMONIES. At 11 o'clock the final ceremonies began. On motion of Mr. Dalzell a resolution was adopted authorizing the speaker to appoint a committee of three to join a similar committee from the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that both houses had completed their business and were ready to adjourn, unless the President had some further communication to make to the Concress. The speaker appointed Messrs. Dalzell, Reeves and Lanham, and another refor half an hour followed.

in groups exchanging felicitations and farewells. Everybody seemed to be in a joyous House reconvened for the last time the hour or final adjournment was but half an hour tway. The engrossing clerks were now the busiest people about the Capitol, and almost every minute one of them rushed in with belated measures in his arms

the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the acceptance by the United States of of Massachusetts needed to extend the lines mediately afterward came a most dramatic episode. General Wheeler, of Alabama, who has

carefully refrained from exercising his privleges as a member of the House pending old seat down near the front of the Democratic side and loudly asked for recognition. "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker!" he called.
The speakers' face was flushed slightly,
but he looked straight ahead as if he did

"I ask unanimous consent to speak for five minutes," shouted the general. But the speaker disregarded him. Every eye was now riveted on the diminutive fig-ure of the grizzled old veteran of two wars. The situation was intensely dramatic, but

Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority, surried to the rescue. He moved a recess "Pending that I ask unanimous consent to speak for three minutes," demanded General Wheeler. The speaker then turned toward him for the first time, and, looking straight into the gray eyes of the general,

ignored his request completely, putting the motion of Mr. Payne and declaring it car-As the hands of the clock pointed to seven inutes to 12, although it was then really appointed to wait on the President marched lown the alsle. The speaker had retired to his room, and Mr. Payne, the speaker pro-tem., was in the chair. Mr. Dalzell, in the fulfilled its duty and that the President had made reply that he had no further communication to make. "The President rested us to state," he continued, "that the lfty-fifth Congress had performed its ex-

Great applause greeted this an-But five minutes remained. In it was enacted one of the most dramatic scenes ever witnessed in the Hall of Representatives. BAILEY AND HIS RESOLUTIONS.

trordinary duties manfully, and he request-

Mr. Payne summoned Mr. Dockery (Dem. Mo.) to the chair and he in turn recognized Mr. Bailey, the minority leader in this Congress, to present the resolutions thanking the speaker for the impartial manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the House. A great hush fell upon

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY.

Fair Weather and Northerly Winds Presieted for Indiana.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 8 p. m .- Fore cast for twenty-four hours. For Ohio-Fair in northwest; rain in southeast portion; probably followed by of final adjournment broke with the Senate this time crowded, and the business moved Kansas and Nebraska, the reports are not along with as much propriety and dignity so discouraging but in sections of these clearing and colder: brisk northerly winds. For Indiana and Illinois-Fair; northerly

Weather conditions and general forecast -The southwest storm has continued its slow progress northeastward increasing in intensity and is central to-night in eastern Kentucky. With the exception of snow in New England and northern New York, general rains have resulted from the gulf States northwestward except on the south Atlantic coast. In the middle Mississippi valley the rain has turned to snow during the day. Frequent thunder storms have also occurred east and south of the storm center. There have also been light local snows in the extreme Northwest. There has been a decided fall in the temperature in the central valleys and west gulf States, low. They are high in the middle and south Atlantic States and have varied somewhat irregularly in the Northwest. On the Pacific coast and plateau regions it is from two to twelve degrees warmer and fair weather

Snow or rain is indicated in New England and rain in the middle Atlantic States. lower lake region and Ohio valley, probably ollowed by colder weather. Generally fair weather will prevail over the remaining districts, with lower temperature in the upper Atlantic coast, generally east except along the southern portion, where they will be rom south to west. Storm signals are dis-layed along the Atlantic coast from avannah to Eastport and at New Orleans ad Port Eads and cold wave signals at

Local Observations on Saturday. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. 29.88 38 92 N'east. Cloudy. 29.60 34 93 N'east. Lt. rain. Maximum temperature, 38; minimum tempera

iles City and Rapid City.

Following is a comparative statement of temperature and precipitation March 4: parture since March 1

parture since Jan. 1. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official. Yesterday's Temperatures.

Cairo, Ill ansas City, Mo ttle Rock, Ark ... ashville, Tenn

Balley began to speak. He said: still respect those adversaries themselves. executive session. These men do not know that a large majority of the men that are in every party of this country sincerely believe that a large majority of men in every other party are earnestly anxious to promote our country's welfare. [Applause.] And it is out of this

broader spirit that a custom has grown which is as old as the House itself, that in the closing hours of every session there shall be offered a resolution like that which now send to the clerk's desk." The resolution was read as follows: "Resolved, That the thanks of the House are tendered to the Honorable Thomas B. Reed for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations and performed the ardous and

important duties of the chair." The reading of the resolution was greeted with temultous applause, "Mr. Speaker," continued Mr. Bailey, "we have not always agreed with the distinguished occupant of he chair and we have taken more than one occasion to emphasize our dissent; but, remembering the momentous questions which have confronted us in this Congress and remembering, too, the intense excitement which they aroused throughout the country as well as in this hall, the wonder is that those occasions were so few; and in this hour of impartial retrospect I do not hesitate to say that he has been as fair to us and to our side as any one of us, were our positions reversed, would have been to him and to his side." [Loud applause.]
The chair called for a rising vote. Every member was on his feet and the resolution was unanimously agreed to, amid prolonged

Mr. Dockery, when the applause had sub-sided, appointed Messrs. Bailey, Bell and Payne a committee to escort the speaker to the chair. A moment later, as the speaker emerged from the lobby escorted by the committee, the cheers that greeted his appearance made the rafters ring. Slowly the ommanding figure of the speaker ascended the rostrum. Gracefully Mr. Dockery in-formed him of the action of the House and then relinquished the gavel to him.

THE SPEAKER'S RESPONSE As the speaker faced the House the stillness of death settled down upon it. The peoconferred on him. He said:

"In laying down for the third time the the sundry civil bill. insignia of an office which has but one superior and no peer, I might, perhaps, fairly congratulate myself on having had a great opportunity to administer a great office in "To our law, without fear, favor or hope of the cession of a tract of land from the State | reward.' Where I have succeeded I am sure to have your final approval; where I have of the Boston navy yard. It was now 11:45 failed I am sure you have given me credit o'clock by the clock, but the assistant door- for honorable intention. Notwithstanding keeper, with a long pole, set back the hands any differences of opinion or of party, you ten minutes. This raised a loud laugh. Impertained to my duties here in a manner so ull and ample that my memory of it will never pass away. When I compare the opportunity you have given me with what it has been possible to do. I see how much I determination of the question as to his need your kind indorsement of to-day, for right to a seat in the House, arose from his which I return you thanks and gratitude. pleasant memories for your past, which I shall always cherish, and best wishes for your future, which I shall always entertain, I now declare this House adjourned without day."

Half a dozen times during the progress of his remarks the speaker was obliged to pause, owing to the spontaneous applause which arose from all sides, and when he concluded with the announcement that the House stood adjourned sine die the applause and cheers were deafening. The galleries joined in the outburst. Suddenly some members down near the rostrum began singing, and above the din rose the strains of "My Country 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Lib-The air was taken up, the galleries caught the inspiration, and as one man everybody rose and joined in the singing until in one grand chorus thousands were voicing the beautiful words of the national

It was a scene to live a lifetime to witness and a fitting and patriotic climax of the great war Congress. Down in front the gallant General Henderson, with his cane aloft, was beating time for the air, while all around on the floor and in the galleries the inspiring words poured out in immense volume. The emotional side of the vast concourse was touched, and there were tears in many eyes. When the anthem was concluded General Henderson started "Auld Lang Syne," and

it also was sung with a will Suddenly John Murray Mitchell waved aloft a small American flag, and members ed me to extend to each and every member his best wishes for his safe return to his and galleries went wild, joining in singing "The Red, White and Blue." While the singing was in progress Mr. Hull of Hull bill fame, jumped upon a desk with a large red, white and blue streamer, waving it to the rhythm of the air and redoubling the tumultuous nature of the demonstration. A cheers for the army and navy, and finally for Joe Wheeler. This wonderful demon-stration concluded with the singing of the

CLOSE OF THE SENATE.

Members Looked Haggard and Weary, but Acted with Dignity.

WASHINGTON, March 4.-Vice President Hobart declared the Senate of the Fiftyfifth Congress adjourned without day eight minutes after 12 o'clock to-day. It was after a continuous session beginning at 11 o'clock on Friday, with the exception of one hour's recess during the forenoon. The day number of nominations. When the doors were opened there were seen but a handful of tired and haggard looking senators who were waiting for the final reports from the Finally Mr. Hale appeared with both. The deficiency bill was quickly passed, and then came the final and closing fight on the naval bill and the price of armor plate and for an armor plate factory. This was finally over and the weary senators took a short recess.

Upon reassembling the Senate took on a new appearance. The chamber had been cleaned up and the senators came back to gress the closing meeting with a more spruce appearance. Some few attempts at legislation were made, but all were unsuccessful. Then the galleries filled with gayly dressed visitors who came to see the final ceremonies, They were not long permitted to enjoy themselves, as an executive session drove them into the corridors, where they patiently waited for the doors to be opened. When this was done only five minutes of life remained for the Congress, but the hands of the clock were turned back ten minutes to give time for the usual complimentary resolutions and the address of the Vice Presi-

THE PRESIDENT IN HIS ROOM. President McKinley and his entire Cabinet had come to the Capitol and were in the President's room back of the Senate cham-Ohio valley, south Atlantic and east gulf | ber, where the various bills were hurried States. High winds are indicated on the for signature. Finally the last big appropriation bill had received the President's proval and everything was ready for the close. The resolutions thanking Vice President Hobart and President Pro Tem. Frye were adopted, the Vice President responding in an appropriate address, and the Senate, ate. Both resolutions were unanimously which had been in a turmoil for several days, quietly came to an end. As the dawn broke over the Capitol this morning a large majority of the senators were still in or about the chamber. night long the senators had been laboring under a terrific nervous strain to complete the necessary legislation in order that Congress might adjourn at noon to-day with its desks comparatively clear. Few, if any, of the members had a wink of sleep, and the drawn faces and heavy eyes of many of the older senators indicated the stress under

which they were working. The anxiety of the early night over the fate of the river and harbor bill was partially dispelled at 3:30 o'c.ock this morning. A determined effort had been made from 8 o'clock last night until 2 this morning by several Western senators, headed by Mr. Warren, to obtain a reconsideration of the conference report on the river and harbor bill, because of the refusal of the House conferees to consent that the Senate amendment making an appropriation for the construction of reservoirs at the headwaters of the Missouri river should remain in the bill. Mr. Frye, in charge of the conference report, steadfastly refused to permit the report to be recommitted to the conference ommittee, holding that such action would defeat the measure, and just as steadfastly

he was sustained by a majority of the Sen-SPOKE FOR FIVE HOURS. Mr. Warren occupied the floor in the dis-

"It is an admirable trait of the American talked briefly on the same subject. The sit- and to lack confidence in the strength of character, and it is one which will tend to uation had every appearance of a dethe permanence of our institutions that no termined effort not only to defeat both. matter how we may contend against each the river and harbor bill, but also The hour of adjournment is now at hand. always ready to accord to the other what- appropriation measures. Finally, at 2 ing cordiality which have characterized the

agreement already made, and that the and diligently performed. measure must stand or fall according to the against heavy odds. Without another word of debate the river and harbor bill was

Following quickly upon this agreement another bone of contention was tossed into the Senate in the form of a partial report of the naval bill conferees. Mr. Hale, in charge of the report, said the conferees had been unable to agree upon the Senate amendment reducing the price of armor plate to \$300 a ton and to that authorizing the construction of a government armor plant in the event of the refusal of the armor companies to accept the price fixed by the Senate. Mr. Hale moved that the Sen ate conferees recede from the amendment Phis motion created a lively debate, Messrs. Hale, Tillman, Chandler and Butler being the leading participants. The Senate voted down Mr. Hale's motion and sent the bill

At 5:30 Mr. Allison presented a partial re-port on the sundry civil bill. The conferees still disagreed on several items, principal among which were the public amendment and that providing for construction of the Hawaiian cable. The partial report presented by the conference was then adopted. On motion of Mr. Allison the Senate receded, after considerable discussion from the Senate amendment inserting several public building projects, the bills for which had been been passed by both branches of Congress.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL AGREED TO. Mr. Allison then moved that the Senate recede from the remainder of the amendcable project. This motion was vigorously discussed by Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Chandler ple in the galleries seemed to have ceased and Mr. Butler. The last-named denounced to breathe so oppressive and impressive was the action of the House in delivering "ulti-During the recesses members stood about the silence. The speaker fairly towered over matums" to the Senate as "cheek concenhis surroundings. He was dressed in a black | trated and gall compounded" and an "inhumor. Meantime the diplomatic, executive and legislative galleries filled, and the scene and with great deliberation, he returned his brilliant and animated. When the thanks for the compliment the House had remaining amendments in dispute, and it speeches were frequent and never failed to

> The final conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to without divis the fashion indicated by the noble words: | then, at 7 o'clock, went into executive ses-On motion of Mr. Hansbrough the Senate

At 8 o'clock the Senate resumed business in legislative session. Soon afterwards Mr. Hale presented the conference report on the general deficiency bill and it was agreed to without debate. At 8:35 a. m. Mr. Hale presented the final conference report on the naval appropriation bill and it was submitted to the Senate. Mr. Hale said that perhaps there was never an appropriation bill concerning which the action of the conferees were beset with more difficulties than this bill. He announced that the House had refused absolutely to authorize the construction of a government that the report of the conference committee fixed the price of armor for the ships authorized by this bill at \$300 a ton, no contract for the hulls to be made antil contracts had been made for the armor. The number of battle ships, armored cruisers and protected cruisers remain as fixed in the House bill. The secretary of the navy is authorized to contract for armor for the ships provided for in the naval appropriation bill of 1898 for \$400 a ton.

Mr. Butler asked: "Will we conclude any contracts for new war vessels under the pending bill if it becomes a law?" Mr. Hale-No, I think not. I believe we shall do no more than get out the plans and specifications for the authorized ships, and decide about turrets and the like. Of course, the Senate conferees had to yield some-Mr. Tillman-But we seem to have yielded

everything and the House nothing. Mr. Hale-The Senate conferees cannot settle this controversy alone. Mr. Tillman-But the Senate can. We can place on the House the responsibility of an extra session. I was never so strongly tempted in my life to say: "This bill shall not pass and become a law," but I have had assurances from gentlemen on this side of the chamber, waving his hand toward the Republican side, that they will help us out at the next session, and I am willing to accept those assurances.

SENATE YIELDS ON NAVAL BILL. The conference report finally was agreed to without division. This was the last of the conference agreements on the approate, and its acceptance caused a general for Dewey," and they were given with a sigh of relief. A recess until 10:30 was or-volcanic and explosive vigor. Then came dered.

> As the senators disappeared from the chamber to find a hasty breakfast or perhaps a brief nap the floor cleaners made their appearance. They were needed. There the result of twenty-two hours' continuous brief to afford the sweepers opportunity for thorough work. Still, when they concluded the chamber presented a somewhat more sightly appearance from the galleries. When the Senate reconvened at 10:30 the chamber had been "spruced up" and appeared quite tidy. A beautiful spray of nowers, consisting of Marechal Neil roses and carnations, which decorated Mr. Gorman's desk added appreciably to the ap-

> along with as much propriety and dignity as on ordinary occasions. Mr. Fairbanks moved consideration of the bill extending the immigration laws to the Hawaiian islands. Mr. Pettus objected on behalf of his colleague, Mr. Morgan. The bill, however, was taken up and Mr. Pettigrew spoke upon it. He asserted that since the annexation of the islands 10,000 Asiatic slave laborers had been imported. Mr. Perkins also urged action at the present session, declaring that the contract laborers in Hawaii were secured at one-third the cost of the labor of the sugar makers of California or Louisiana. Without action a motion by Mr. Morgan to go into executive session was carried-32 to 22-and the crowded galleries were soon vacated to permit the last executive session of the Con-

> At 11:45 the doors of the Senate were opened, and the Senate began its last legislative session for the present Congress, Messrs. Hoar and Gorman were appointed a committee to join a similar committee of the House, to inform the President that the Senate was ready to adjourn. A joint resolution was adopted accepting from the commonwealth of Massachusetts the cession of a certain tract of land in Boston harbor to extend the limits of the United States navy yard in that port. Mr. Hoar reported that the committee had waited upon the President of the United States and had been instructed by him to say that he had disposed of the public business which had been laid before him by the two houses, and that he had no further communications to make; that the two houses have reached the end of a very laborious and important sesion and that he wished the members a safe return to their homes.

MR. HOBART'S ADDRESS. Mr. Cockrell presented the usual resolution of thanks to the Vice President, and Mr. Vest that to Senator Frye, president and impartial manner in which they had presided over the deliberations of the Senadopted. Vice President Hobart then addressed the Senate as follows:

"Senators, in a few moments the Fiftyfifth Congress will pass into history. It has been a Congress distinguished beyond most of other Congresses for remarkable achievements. During its life, unlike any other session in the history of our country, this Congress has witnessed the inception, prosecution and conclusion of a war with a foreign power, undertaken in the interest of humanity and conspicuous for the brilliant deeds of the army and navy, by whose valor an imperial domain has been added to our possessions and millions of people to Not only has this Congress been a war Congress-it will always be memorable as a congress of peace, and in securing it this body has exercised its constitutional function as a part of the treaty and peace-making power in a way to command the approval of the country. These facts alone would have made this Congress eminent in the long line of our national legislatures, but for other acts and results, not to be enumerated at this time

the Fifty-fifth Congress has likewise been

notable; and now, its legislative life ended.

it becomes a part of our national history

and leaves to its successors for settlement

many problems that will be perplexing, important and of the very highest concern to

our people. We feel assured, however, and

the American people may well feel assured, that future Congresses will meet these grave

hours, occasionally being relieved from the | solve them soundly and righteously. To strain of speaking by other senators who doubt it is to doubt the true American spirit our political institutions. I have faith in

other over our differences of opinion, each is to prevent the enactment of other For the unfailing courtesy and the unvaryever praise may be deserved. This com- o'clock, Senator Frye consented to Senate toward me as its presiding officer mendable spirit has led some shallow men make one more effort to induce the House I am profoundly grateful, and I cannot let to criticise us because they could not com- conferees to accept the Senate reservoir this opportunity pass without this public exprehend how we could so strenuously com- amendment. The report was recommitted pression of my deep appreciation of kindness bat the principles of our adversaries and to the conferees and the Senate went into received at the hands of each member of the body, and, particularly, I cannot close the At 3:30, when the transaction of legislative | Senate without recognition of the efficient business was resumed, Mr. Frye reported services of the officers and reporters of this that the Senate conferees had been unable | body, whose efforts have been so faithful to induce the House conferees to reopen the and whose duties have been so courteously

> "To the senators who remain, and to report. Then Mr. Warren yielded. Rather the senators who retire from this body, I than imperial the interests of the govern- desire to convey my thanks for the kindly desire to convey my thanks for the kindly ment and probably defeat some of the ap- sentiments expressed in the resolution just propriation bills he was willing to accept adopted, and it only remains for me now, in the report as is stood, and in a forceful the exercise of the duty devolving upon me, speech gave up the fight which he had made to declare that the Senate stands adjourned without day."

There was no demonstration whatever in the Senate. There was general handshaking among the senators and many expressions of regret were heard that the many senators whose terms expired to-day were not to be here when the Senate met again. Preparations were everywhere observed for departure, many senators intending to leave for their homes at once.

H. U. JOHNSON'S PLANS,

The Rapid-Fire Indiana Orator Going to St. Louis to Live.

ST. LOUIS, March 4 .- The Globe-Democrat's Washington correspondent says: Henry Underwood Johnson to-day announced his intention to remove from Indiana to St. Louis. He considers himself out of politics and proposes to devote his time to the practice of law. This is the last day of his eight years in Congress. It was made notorious by perhaps the most virulent philippic ever uttered by an American congressman against a President of his cwn party. Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, who failed of re-election, obtained ments in controversy, including the Pacific | permission, after waiting three days, to deliver what he intended for a farewell address. Mr. Johnson followed. His language became so violent that the floor was taken from him and his speech was cut short. Mr. Johnson was elected four times to Congress as a Republican. He took rank as one of the orators of the House, but was carried, only three or four voices be- | win the attention of the House. About a ing heard in the negative. This disposed of | year ago he took issue with not only his own party, but with almost everybody else on the Cuban question. He voted against the war and denounced the course of the government. Since then he has been growing more erratic and has taken the floor again and again to denounce the course of the administration. Before he came to Congress Mr. Johnson was prosecuting attorney of Wayne county two terms, and was also a state senator. His ability was never questioned. Always a fighter, he managed to make himself a storm center whether in court or in politics. A brilliant career was predicted for him when he entered Congress, and he seemed in a fair way to make it good when he drifted rapidly into his present isolated position. Representative Johnson, of the Century Magazine. Speaking to-day of the reasons which prompted him to select his new location he said he had made a careful investigation of large cities East and West and had concluded that St. Louis offered the best opportunities. Mr. Johnson will not move his

LIVE STOCK LOSSES.

How Cattle and Sheep Fared This Winter in the Grazing States.

family to St. Louis for several months, but

will go there and open an office immediately.

DENVER, Col., March 4.-Charles F. Martin, secretary of the National Live Stock Association, to-day issued a bulletin concerning live stock losses this winter. It

"With the exception of Montana reports

have been received from leading stock men and are considered accurate as far as they go. In Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, northern and western Texas, New Mexico, klahoma and Indian Territory the winter has been the worst known in ten years or more. Fortunately the great cold made the storms dry and there was enough wind and un to keep a fair proportion of the ranges incovered. Oregon, Washington and Ariona suffered very little and will have only rom drought and the outlook there is bad. he losses in Wyoming, Colorado and the Dakotas as yet have not averaged 4 per cent. In northern Texas and in New Mexco, and through southern Oklahoma and ndian Territory the heaviest losses have been with cattle being moved north from the south. Where the cattle went into the winter in bad condition the mortality has een heavy, reaching in some sections as high as 20 per cent. Taking the range region as a whole to the present time the osses will average 4 per cent. With the most favorable condition that can be expected an additional loss of 2 per cent. may be looked for before spring and should the weather continue bad through March a heavy loss will certainly result. In Utah, Wyoming and some parts of Oregon, heavy sheep losses are reported. It is feared that there will also be heavy sheep losses in Montana. Wyoming reports some instances of losses reaching as high as 30 per cent and some claim that if March furnishes much bad weather the sheep loss in that State may reach 25 per cent. In western Utah average for this section as being 20 per cent. These two States are the greatest sufferers pearance of the hall. The gameries were by of any reported. In New Mexico, Colorado, States where the range is depended upon exclusively the losses have been heavier

CLEVER CHECK FORGERS.

Arrest of Three Young Men Who Are Said to Be Part of a Gang.

NEW YORK, March 4.- Three young men check forgers have been arrested in Newark, N. J., and the leader of the gang. Michael Lehr, has made a confession. The other two arrested are Joseph Miller and Michael Franks. They all claim New York and the gang has worked scores of cities throughout the country. They began in New York and got numerous small sums of money from merchants from the National Park Bank, the Fifth National and the Astorplace Bank without being discovered. Then they went to Camden and Trenton, then to Baltimore and from there to Boston and other New England cities. After a tour through New York State, taking in a number of smaller cities, they went out West, being particularly successful in Cleveland. Two members of the gang, according to Lehr, are now in prison, one, Charles Miller, serving a term of four and a half years in Sing Sing, and the other, Samuel Miller, serving two years in Allentown (Pa.) Penitentiary, they having been caught passing forged checks. The three members of the the Indiana General Assembly. The princigang who were arrested to-day have been followed for a long time by detectives.

The Deeds and Bonds Were Stolen. CHICAGO, March 4.-The mystery surrounding \$200,000 worth of deeds, bonds and negotiable papers which were found in an alley last night was solved to-day when it was discovered that the papers had been stolen from the waiting room in the Dearborn station. J. R. Sigafus, the owner, when about to take a train last night for California, left his valise containing the papers and about \$60 in currency on a seat n the waiting room. When he returned shortly after the valise was gone. He left

port the matter to the authorities. Kindergarten Union Officers. CINCINNATI, March 4.-The International Kindergarten Union adjourned this Anna Williams, of Philadelphia; auditor, Miss Parry Hill, of Louisville.

instructions with the railroad people to re-

Convicted of Killing Her Lover. SANDUSKY, O., March 4.-A verdict of second degree murder was returned against Martha McPhillen to-day. She killed her lover, George Koechell. The jury was out twelve hours.

cussion of the reservior proposition for five questions with wisdom and patriotism and Monday and Tuesday two for five at Marcy's.

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HAD CAUSE TO REJOICE

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB HAS "SMOKER" OVER RECENT EVENTS.

New Federal Building, County and Township Reform and New Local Laws Discussed.

Capt. W. E. English, the new president of the Commercial Club, presided for the first time last night as the chief officer of the organization. The occasion was a smoker, given in the clubrooms, for the purpose of celebrating the passage of the bill which will give Indianapolis a new federal building and the success in the state Legislature of the county and township reform measures. The Commercial Club had an active part in bringing about successful results in each of these matters and the members feel as if they are entitled to talk about them. There were a number of invited guests present last night, among whom were several members of the General Assembly.

The smoker was held in the club's large assembly room and, after the speeches, refreshments were served in the banquet room. President English called the smoker to order at 9 o'clock. He made a short speech before introducing the first speaker, in which he referred to his recent election to the presidency of the club. The Commercial Club, he declared, had made an unpardonable mistake in selecting him for the chief officer, but the place was tendered so graciously that he could not but accept President English spoke very flatteringly of Representative Overstreet and Senators Turple and Fairbanks, who had labored in the interests of the bill giving this city a new federal building, and during the evening a resolution thanking them for their efforts was adopted and ordered placed on the records of the club. The resolution was introduced by Secretary Woollen.

President English introduced John R. Wilson as the first speaker. Mr. Wilson was a member of the Indianapolis committee appointed to assist in procuring the passage of the new postoffice bill. He spoke of the zeal with which the Commercial Club and Board of Trade worked in the interests of the bill and of the general interest taken in it by the people of the city and State, all of which indicated a spirit of pride in the progress of the Hoosier capital. In speaking of the work of the Legislature, Mr. Wilson complimented the members, although he regretted that they did not pass the bill calculated to assist the University of Indianapolis. In reference to the reform measures he said: "I believe the members of the Legislature have builded wiser than they knew. I believe that when they get back home and close to the hearts of their peo-In several instances the reports give the | ple they will find that they have passed

"I did everything in my power," he said, "to secure the passage of the bill while was in Congress, but was unfortunate. I street. I did not believe he could do it, but he did, and I am glad of it. While I would not like to rob our senators of any glory, it is a well-known fact that if an appropriation is large enough there will be no trouble in getting it through the Senate." [Laughter.] Mr. Bynum recalled the fact that he was once successful in doing something for Indianapolis. He succeeded in getting \$30,-000 for improvements for the arsenal grounds several years ago. The speaker thought he might be pardoned for reterring

to this modest effort. Justus C. Adams, in his remarks, predicted great things for Indianapolis in the years to come. "We are certainly warranted," he "in believing that in the near future Indianapolis will take a prominent part in the business of the big cities." Mr. Adams believed that when the record was made up would be found that the members of the General Assembly, now about returning to their homes, had made up a useful, intelligent and industrious body. They have enacted many wise and just measures. The peaker wanted to join with the Commercial | that support they would have failed. lub and all the citizens of Indianapolis in thanking Congress for its recent enactment of a law that will give the city a new fed-

MR. FORTUNE'S REMARKS. William Fortune was the next speaker introduced. He talked of the county and

"A new era of local government in America has been inaugurated by the county and township bills which have been passed by ples of these laws are not new, but Indiana is the first State to apply them to county and township government. The statement a mistake. In no other State has there been established a system separating and adjusttownship affairs in the exact way determined by the new laws of Indiana. Opponents of the measures have said, in sweeping condemnation, that the new system 'is complicated and cumbersome.' On the contrary, it eliminates the complications and will check the evils which have been caused heretofore by an indiscriminate confusion of powers. The distinct separation and the simplified balancing of powers constitute the merits of the new system. The people, through a representative body, vested exmine the tax levy and what appropriations shall be made. The administrative officers afternoon to meet in Brooklyn during Easter | will apply the funds and will execute conweek of 1900. The following officers were tracts in accordance with authority from elected: President, Mrs. Caroline H. Ha- | the legislative representatives of the people. vena, of New York; vice presidents, Mrs. | The system of transacting public business Alice H. Putnam, of Chicago, and Mrs. will be essentially the same as we follow in James T. Hughes, of Toronto; correspond- our present federal and state governments, ng secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Mary D. and in our best cities. The system is the Runyan, of New York; recording secretary, same as is followed in large business corporations, where stockholders are represented by a board of directors, who determine the policy to be pursued and fix the appropriations for the different departments, and then leave the executive officers the duty of looking after the details. This system is the most successful that has been devised for the transaction of all business in which many persons are interested. We believe it will prove to be the best means of correcting the grave abuses which have caused so much complaint regarding local government. We are confident that, after a fair the Legislature for this law. By this bill Stuart, Co., Marshall, Mich.



Bates House Pharmacy Open All Night.

We have received \$10,000 worth of Patent Medicines and Pure Drugs. We undersell all other advertised prices. Notice-We do not buy peddlers' goods.

trial of the new system, there will be no desire to return to the loose methods of the principally upon the people. The powers of government are placed nearer them than ever before. Care in selecting the most capable and trustworthy men for the county council and township advisory board is necessary. This responsibility in the beginning rests upon the circuit judges, who will appoint the men who are to serve until the first election. Citizens of high character who have public interests at heart should be chosen. The position calls for patriotic service purely and solely for the public good. It offers no reward but the honor of It calls for the highest character of service that the good citizen can render to the public, and Indiana is now afforded the opportunity of presenting to the country its greatest example of public-spirited citizenip. Let us hope for the honor and glory of the State that no man will fail to give his share of this great patriotic service. "The patriotism and public spirit of our people have brought these laws into existence, and because it has triumphed you are here to-night. The story of the struggle is a long one and will not be told in full here. The origin of the movement in the State ble they will find that they have passed wise and just laws."

W. D. Bynum was introduced and talked of the success of the senators and representatives from Indianapolis in getting the senators from Indianapolis in getting the federal building measure through Congress.

Board of Commerce and the advancement is in some of the institutions that will benefit by the appropriations. Mr. Littleton thought the members of the Legislature from this county had made a record that the people should be satisfied with. He also complimented the Legislature as a body.

J. E. McCullough in referring to the county and the hattle lines. Board of Commerce and the advancement captains were needed on the battle lines. There were many critical stages in the of the most valuable things about them fight, defeat in any one of which would | would be the tendency to educate people on can testify to the untiring zeal of Mr. Over- have resulted in absolute failure, but I am | the question of the financial affairs of the one who has faith that Providence gives to county. With these reforms before them a righteous cause the right man to do the men may vote intelligently, and they right thing at the right time, and many more than can be named rendered this kind of service in this cause. The courageous and broad-minded action of Chairman Hernly in calling together a commission to carefully prepare the best measures that could be devised gave to the undertaking the best constructive ability and the most powerful support that could be put back of it. May we have always as party leaders men equal-

> as loyal to the best interests of the peodeeply indebted for appointing, on the recomator New as chairman of the committee which had charge of the commission bills in the Senate. Senator New assumed full responsibility for the bills. He introduced them and became their champion. He was untiring in his efforts in their behalf, and his ability, tact and personal popularity carried all the bills through the Senate, and without portant assistance was rendered by Senator Shea and others, but to the leadership of Senator New all are ready to accord the highest credit. The gratitude of the people of Indiana is due him for his great service

to them. "In the House of Representatives there are fifty-one good men, who can each take pride in the knowledge that he was indispensable in the fight for these measures. Some were more active than others in the fierce struggle there, and their activity deserves the reward of further honor and confidence from the people to whose interests they were loyal. These fifty-one names constitute a list which will stand most conspicuously as the roll of honor in this session of the House of Representatives, I of opponents of the measures that the same | wish to add a word of profound appreciation system has been a failure in other States is of the great service rendered by the lawyers who gave their abilities and days and nights of their time to the constructive work of Sympathetic and Pneumogastric. ing the powers of government in county and these measures. The undertaking was regarded at the beginning as well near an by Mr. McCullough and Mr. Mason, and the gas and fermentation from half digested township bill, written by Mr. Harris and food there is a feeling of impossible task. The county bill, prepared Judge Hackney, will stand as monuments to

them in the law-building of the State." President English introduced George Merritt as one who had always been interested particularly fitted to speak on these topics. clusively with legislative powers, will deter- Mr. Merritt talked briefly, expressing his gratitude that the Legislature had given the city a new park law, and referring to the early history of parks in Indianapolis. He had been greatly pleased, he said, to note the growth of sentiment in favor of parks in the last twenty-five years. He said that twenty-five years ago he undertook to get an appropriation from the city to improve Military Park. It was with difficulty that he succeeded in getting \$1,000 for this pur-

> NEW SCHOOL BOARD LAW. Thomas C. Day briefly discussed the new School Board law. He said it appeared to take its passage through the Legislature so quietly that few people noticed it. He beileved, however, that the people of this city

the people will be brought closer in touch with the schools. The law will bring to the minds of citizens the fact that the public school system is an issue of to-day and must have the closest attention to be successful President English called on Lieutenant Governor Haggard to speak for the Senate, and the presiding officer of that body responded very graciously. He insisted, however, that some of the active members of the Senate should talk for it. He said he desired to congratulate the Legislature on the work it has accomplished. Indianapolis, he admitted, had been the beneficiary of large part of this work, but he was glad of He said he was proud of Indianapolis and would always rejoice with the people of this city in any good luck that may befall them. The Lieutenant Governor recalled that a large amount of money has been appropriated for the penal and benevo-lent institutions of the State, but he be-lieved the Legislature had been wise in

making these appropriations. He took the view that the taxpayers will not complain when they know the money is being wisely expended Frank L. Littleton, speaker of the House realized that it provides for the expenditure of large amounts, but he was sure the taxpayers would be satisfied if they only knew of the distressing conditions that exty and township reform bills said that one know where the waste of funds is, if such

Upon a Foundryman's Complaint. Upon complaint of C. A. Greenleaf, who runs a foundry at Brightwood, near the Belt Railroad, Henry Keene, 1927 Yandes street, and James A. Wilson, 1713 Hoyt avenue, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Stout and Weible. Both men are molders and are charged with the stealing of about \$200 worth of machinery from Greenleaf's

HEART DISEASE.

SOME FACTS REGARDING THE RAPID

INCREASE OF HEART TROUBLES. Do Not Be Alarmed, but Look for the

Heart troubles, at least among the Ameriworry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor

Real organic disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of neart trouble is

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the

In another way, also the heart is affected by the form of poor digestion, which causes heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence

arises palpitation and short breath. Poor digestion also poisons the blood, making it thin and watery, which irritates

The most sensible treatment for heart trouble is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food. This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspensia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores and which contain valuable.

convenient form. It is safe to say that the regular persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach. Full sized package of these tablets sold by

harmless digestive elements in a pleasant,